

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Street.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 84 Broadway.—Little Theatre.—Herald's Theatre.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Fanchon, or the Orphan.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—The Wizard's Trick.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Three Fast Women.—The Mountebanks.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Mountebanks.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—The Mountebanks.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' MECHANIC HALL, 472 Broadway.—Who Stuck Billy Patterson.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 44 Broadway.—Songs, Burlesques, Dances, &c.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE, Canal street.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

GAFFNEY'S CONCERT HALL, 618 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 6 Bowery.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, June 9, 1862.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Monday, June 2, - - -	121,776
Tuesday, June 3, - - -	122,400
Wednesday, June 4, - - -	120,960
Thursday, June 5, - - -	120,720
Friday, June 6, - - -	121,320
Saturday, June 7, - - -	126,240
Daily Average, - - -	122,236

THE SITUATION.

General McClellan has furnished to the War Department a statement of the killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Fair Oaks, which he estimates at the aggregate of 5,739, which were divided among the different corps engaged, as follows:

Corps	Killed	Wounded	Missing
First (Sumner)	1,185	894	146
Second (Burnside)	259	880	145
Third (Hunt)	448	1,743	921
Total	1,892	3,517	1,222

Everything was quiet in front of Richmond yesterday, except an occasional cannonading upon our troops engaged in constructing bridges, which, however, did not retard their operations.

Despatches from Flag Officer Dupont yesterday state that the gunboats have possession of Stono, near Charleston.

Letters from the Gulf announce the capture of the schooner Newcastle by the brig Bainbridge, and the schooner Jane by the steamer R. R. Cuyler.

The particulars of the capture of Memphis were received in Washington yesterday from Commodore Davis, in which he states that a battle took place between his fleet, aided by Colonel Ellett's ram flotilla, and the rebel fleet of eight gunboats and rams. The engagement commenced at half-past five on the morning of the 6th instant, and ended at seven, in a running fight, the end of which was the capture of four vessels of the rebel fleet, the sinking of two and the burning of one. One escaped by superior speed. Colonel Ellett, who is seriously but not dangerously wounded, is highly complimented for his gallantry and skill. Memphis was surrendered by the Mayor immediately after the engagement, and was placed under military authority.

A despatch from Mobile to the Petersburg Express states that the Union fleet has passed the lower batteries on the river and attacked Fort Morgan.

The Union meeting announced to be held in Shelbyville, Tennessee, has come off. Three thousand people were present, and the Union sentiment was strongly manifested. Governor Johnson, Col. May and J. L. Scudder addressed the meeting, the latter gentleman having been a prominent secessionist previously, and an official under the rebel Governor, Harris.

An extra was published by one of the city papers yesterday afternoon, containing news from Front Royal, Va., dated June 4, and relating the story of a spirited contest conducted by Colonel Bayard, a cavalry officer attached to General McDowell's command. The action, which was really a brilliant and important one, occurred in Gen. Bank's department, to which a portion of McDowell's and Fremont's troops are now attached, for strategic purposes. It happens, however, that the principal points of the news of which so much was made in the extra referred to were published in the HERALD on Thursday last, the 6th inst. We give to-day some later news from that part of the Department of the Shenandoah in which General Shields is operating. A scouting party visited New Market, via Columbian Bridge, and discovered that the rebel General Jackson, at the head of five thousand men, had retreated thence three days since. It is supposed that the rest of his army had scattered; but they may be far from routed if they are not closely watched and followed up. During the chase the enemy's wagons, prisoners and supplies had been captured by our forces.

We have in type the official reports of Generals Banks and Saxton describing the retreat of their forces from Front Royal, Va.—a temporary disaster which has since been gloriously retrieved—but want of space compels us to defer their publication until to-morrow.

We call the particular attention of our readers to-day to the important rebel correspondence addressed by Judge Rost, from Madrid, and Captain Hase, from Liverpool, to Mr. E. M. T. Hunter, concerning the prospects of the would-be Southern confederacy in Europe. These letters fell, by some accident—it matters not how—into the hands of the State Department at Washington, instead of reaching their destination at Richmond. Their contents will doubtless be perused with much interest, as they show the plans, the hopes and the calculations of the rebel emissaries in Europe, which recent events prove

to have been utterly discomfited in every particular.

The news by the North American is unimportant as regards the aspect of the American question in Europe.

A member of the English House of Commons had given notice of a motion for an inquiry into "the relations between England and the federalists and Confederates." The London Times takes much comfort for the Exeter Hall abolitionists from the operations of the Union army in New Orleans and near Corinth, while a rebel sympathizer, writing in the London Times, finds great comfort in speculating upon a victory from the strategic plans and actions of the Southern leaders at Richmond. In a few weeks from this both journals may be enlightened considerably upon the questions they so flippantly discuss about.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship North American, from London, derry the 30th of May, was boarded by our news agent of Cape Race on the 7th instant, on her voyage to Quebec. A telegraphic synopsis of her news—which is one day later—forwarded from St. Johns, Newfoundland, appeared in the HERALD on Sunday morning, and the full details are given to-day.

Consols closed in London, on the 30th of May, at 93½ for money. American securities were steady. The Liverpool cotton market for the week had been irregular, but closed at an advance of one-fourth of a penny on American and one-eighth of a penny on Surat. The stock in hand was estimated at 313,000 bales. Flour had advanced six-pence a barrel, and breadstuffs were looking upward. Provisions remained dull.

The most important feature of the news by the North American is the statement that the Austrian Cabinet had informed the Committee of Finance of the Empire that the government was engaged "in providing by diplomatic means for a settlement of the Italian difficulty, and that the 'questions at issue had reached a crisis,' and 'matters would be soon easier, and a war in Italy averted for a long period.' The Count de Montebello had been appointed, it was said, commander of the French army in Rome. The family of the ex-King of Naples was about to leave Rome. The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, has been appointed Viceroy of Poland.

A letter from Killarney, Ireland, of the 23rd of May, says: "Within the limits of the county of Kerry the rush to America is very much on the increase. On Wednesday morning the train from Killarney conveyed away a larger number than I remember leaving for a long time. The class of persons now leaving this part of the country, seeking for a home in a new world, is composed not entirely of farm servants, but of farmers, tradesmen, laborers and house servants, who cannot procure a decent living in the land of their birth. I have inquired into the causes of this increased emigration of farmers, and from all I can learn, I have come to the conclusion that it is attributable to landlord extermination in the midland, northern and western parts of the country."

We have news from the South Pacific, dated at Valparaiso the 24, Callao the 13th, and Guayaquil the 17th of May. A ministerial crisis had occurred in Valparaiso, the chief members of the Chilean Cabinet having resigned. The President had not yet completed his appointments of a new ministry. The indignation against the idea of European interference—much less invasion—in the republic was progressing and becoming more intense daily. Societies were being formed with the object of perfecting a union against the dreaded aggression. An official report on the condition and yield of the mines of Chile was very satisfactory. Peru was quiet. The Presidential election had passed over in peace, but the result was not known. The action of the Peruvian Minister in London, in endeavoring to prevent the negotiation of a public loan in England, was highly disapproved of.

From Central America we learn that the Nicaraguan mines in the department of Chontales, and near Libertad, were attracting considerable attention from American capitalists, particularly in California. It is said that the mines are very rich, and that the aid of coal and machinery alone is required to render them profitable.

The news from New Granada is dated at Panama and Aspinwall on the 30th of May. The Governor of Buenaventura had arrived on the Isthmus, on a special mission to the Governor of the State of Panama. General Arboleda had cut off all communication with the Mosquera party in the interior of the State. So there is little to report. There was a small force in Buenaventura. The liberals had still the use of a fleet. The rainy season had commenced with great violence in Panama. Trade continued dull. Some official communications, exchanged between the government of the United States of Colombia and that of Ecuador, were regarded as satisfactory, showing that both are anxious to reconstruct the old Union under more favorable circumstances.

Mr. Vincent Colyer, late overseer of the poor in North Carolina, but who recently returned to this city, as his "occupation was gone" and his vocation had been stopped by Governor Stanly, delivered a very lengthy address on the condition of the contrabands and poor whites in that State last evening. The chapel next to St. George's church, where the address was delivered, was crowded to excess, and hundreds went away from the door unable to find entrance. Mr. Colyer made many interesting statements, some of which were loudly applauded.

The Executive of Minnesota has revoked the commissions of all the secession commissioners for that State in the State of Missouri. This ought to be a hint to some of the Governors of other States. It may be a piece of interesting information to many of our soldiers who are daily parading the streets to read the fact that the government has given the army paymasters strict orders to withhold the pay of officers or soldiers who are absent from their regiments on sick leave or furlough.

The defiant resolutions passed by the rebel citizens of Memphis were carefully worded. The one wherein they declared their intention to hold on to the city reads as follows:—

"Resolved, That we will never yield while we can defend, and will never voluntarily surrender this city into the hands of the enemy."

It is but justice to those brave men to suppose that they did not yield the city until they were forced to do so, and that they did not "voluntarily" surrender it.

The stock market opened weak on Saturday morning, but rallied in the course of the day, and closed strong at an advance. The money market was easy at 3½ a per cent. Exchange closed firm at 114½ gold, 104. The usual tables of the trade of the week will be found in the hands of the enemy.

The cotton market on Saturday, as usual on the last day of the week, was less buoyant, while prices were without change of moment. Spinners were also inclined to hold off until the government sale comes of this week. The transactions embraced about 500 bales, closing on the basis of 30c. a bale, per lb. for middling uplands. The four market was steady, especially for common brands of State and Western, while medium grades were dull. The higher class of extra grades were firm, while sales were made to a fair extent. What was steady, as usual for prime qualities, though not quotably higher, while low and medium grades were irregular and less active. Corn was firm, but sales were less freely made, while prices were unchanged; sales of new Western mixed were made at 45c. a bushel, and old do. at 50c. a bushel. Rye was active and firm at 60c. a bushel for Western, and at 71c. for State. Pork was easier, but active at the conclusion, with sales of mess at \$11 25 a barrel, and prime at \$9 a barrel. Sugar was steady and prices unchanged, while the sales embraced about 850 hhd.

chiefly Cuba. Coffee was quiet but steady, while sales were confined to small lots of Maracibo, St. Domingo, Rio and Jamaica. Freight was without change of moment. Corn and wheat were engaged for Liverpool at 5½d. a bushel, in ship's bags, and flour at 2s. 1½d. a bushel, with a small lot taken at 2s. 1½d. To London flour was pretty freely taken at 2s. 1½d. a bushel.

Capture of Memphis—The Approaching Consummation of the Campaign.

The news which we publish this morning of the capture of Memphis of a highly important character. Memphis, with its railroad, was the point on which the left wing of Beauregard's army at Corinth rested for support, and which was supported in turn by his troops. In consequence of his flight the forts which protected it from above were abandoned without a struggle, and the rebel flotilla having been all captured or sunk, except one fast sailing boat, Memphis had no option but to surrender, notwithstanding the recent gasconade of its rebellious citizens.

The flag of the Union now waves over every point on the Mississippi, from its head waters near the Canadian frontier to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with the single exception of Vicksburg, which comparatively has little strength to resist, and will speedily surrender or be captured so soon as the descending flotilla appears before it, and meets the ascending squadron of Farragut. Its importance to the rebels consists in the fact of its being the last link by which their communication is maintained between the left and right bank of the Mississippi. On the opposite or western side of the river is the terminus of the Texas Railroad, by which their Southwestern army derived a large portion of its supplies. But that last link will soon be severed, and the means of subsistence cut off from the already half-starved insurgents hemmed in on this side. No longer will there be even any escape for Jeff. Davis & Co. through Texas to Mexico.

Thus will the bosom of the Father of Waters, closed by the rebellion, be immediately opened once more to the commerce of the world; and by this devoutly wished consummation one of the grand objects of the war may be said to be already accomplished.

One by one the strongholds of the rebels are captured or surrendered in the Southwest—Bowling Green, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Columbus, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, Forts Wright, Randolph and Pillow, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Memphis. And now we have news by way of Petersburg, Va., so late as the 4th of June, that Mobile was in imminent danger, Fort Morgan having been already attacked by the Union gunboats. The surrender of that weak old fort is a foregone conclusion, and no doubt by this time the principal port of Alabama is ours. To crown all, Charleston is invested, attacks having been made by our fleet both at Stone and Sullivan's Islands, and the vessels being within six miles of the city, of whose capture we may hear at any moment. Savannah is destined soon to share the same fate, or to surrender like Norfolk; and Burnside is not advancing further into North Carolina, only because, under her patriotic provisional Governor, there is a prospect of her speedy return to allegiance. Thus are the Gulf and the coast of the Southern Atlantic completely in our power, as well as the waters and shores of the Mississippi. The centre of the Southern States, upon which the leaders of the insurrection depended, as their last desperate resource, is already successfully invaded by Mitchell, who has extended his operations as far as Chattanooga, driving the rebels before him. This is a naturally strong and central point of great strategic importance. By our possession of it Knoxville and East Tennessee are threatened. A little further advance northward, and Cleveland, a point of railroad junction, will be held by Mitchell's enterprising division, and the communication between Richmond and the South will be completely cut off by way of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; so that if Johnston's army is not already reinforced from Beauregard's by that route the game is blocked. Only the route through the Carolinas would remain open. How long it will be till even that is closed remains to be seen.

Thus on every side the rebellion being crushed. At all its extremities it is paralyzed. Its heart still beats at Richmond; but after the next encounter it will forever cease. There the insurgents must fight one desperate battle or give up their cause at once. It is their last move on the chessboard, and they must make it or be checkmated. They will bring into action all their forces, and make their final stand at the rebel capital for weal or woe. Whipped there, they admit there is no redemption for their cause. The numerous battles they have already fought with McClellan's army, each increasing in fierceness and magnitude, prove that they are prepared to give the decisive battle before Richmond; for the moral effect of its surrender would be death to their hopes at home and abroad. Their determination and the reason of it are well expressed by the Dispatch of that city in the following words:—

"To surrender Richmond would entail consequences that we fear to look at. They may be too disastrous to contemplate. It is too plain that the handing over of the metropolis to the enemy would bring upon us embarrassments so great that rather than place the State in such an exigency as that we should fight before Richmond as though all were lost if we were defeated."

It must not be assumed that because the rebels abandoned Corinth they will in the same way give up Richmond without a terrible struggle. The army of Corinth defended New Orleans from invasion by the west; but that city being captured by our fleet ascending from the Gulf, there was no longer any adequate object to risk a battle for against the well appointed and powerful army of Halleck. On the contrary, Richmond was now in danger, and Johnston's army needed reinforcements against the steady advance of the legions of McClellan, before whom the rebel host has been compelled to retreat from point to point up the peninsula, till now it is held at bay before the very walls of the Confederate capital. That lost, their cause is lost, and the campaign won by the Union troops. Hence they will strain every nerve to save Richmond; and we have no doubt that, with the exception of the reinforcements sent to Mobile and Charleston, a large portion of the demoralized army of Beauregard is now in and around the doomed rebel capital. Every moment, therefore, may be now expected intelligence of the greatest and bloodiest battle ever fought on this continent—a battle which is to decide the fate of the rebellion, restore to security the imperilled Union, and bring back peace and prosperity to our distracted country.

The Union Address to the People of Tennessee.

The address to the people of Tennessee, issued by the committee of eight appointed at the recent Union meeting held in Nashville, published in yesterday's HERALD, is well calculated to work out great good among the people and secure a more rapid development of the Union sentiment in that State. Its clear and concise statements of the facts connected with the rebellion, the deception of the leaders, their professions compared with their practices, especially commend it to the careful consideration, not only of the people of Tennessee, to whom it is specially addressed, but to the citizens of every other Southern State who have been led into the maelstrom of secession. It is a document that will apply to every seceded State, and, if it could be laid before the entire South, would do as much towards restoring the Union as the victories of our armies.

The address commences with a statement of the condition of the State before it was forced into the rebellion, its prosperity, power and influence, compared with its present deplorable condition, in the following language:—

"During the time she claimed membership in the federal Union, Tennessee was a State of great power and influence, and her people were prosperous and happy. Her agriculture prospered and her commerce extended. Her credit was respected and her currency honored, and, as the natural result of all these blessings, our people were contented and happy."

Such, say the committee, was the enviable condition of Tennessee before the rebellion, which they contrast with its condition after fourteen months' reign of Jeff. Davis in the following style:—

"Our common school fund, for the education of our poor and helpless, has been abstracted and carried off by unauthorized and irresponsible persons beyond the control of the legitimate authorities of the State, or even their own control. The funds of our State Bank, our only financial agency and place of safe keeping of the money of the State, have been seized and carried off by unauthorized persons, and the government of the State has been reduced to a state of anarchy. Our credit is discredited and our currency ruined. Our commerce is cut off and our manufactures shut up. Our farms are deserted, bridges burned, private property taken and crops consumed, under the plea of military necessity. Our fields are uncultivated and the hands of our people are idle. Our property is being sold at auction, and our people are being driven from their homes. Our courts are suspended and we are without a regular government. Added to all this, military officials have been calling upon the people to burn the products of their own hand earnings."

Having drawn this contrast, the address goes on to show that secession is the work of thirty years' preparation, and exhibits the fraudulent appliances made to bring it about, and that, through the mockery of a vote of separation forced upon an unwilling people, desolation has been brought upon the State.

In their regular order the committee take up the plea of the Southern leaders at the outbreak—that there would be a peaceable secession, that the North would not fight, her people were cowards, and that foreign nations would recognize and assist the South. Peaceable secession they prove from history as being impossible. In answer to the assertion that the North would not fight, they refer to the battle fields of Yorktown, Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, New Orleans and Corinth as proof to the contrary, and that the plea of foreign interference was only a delusion got up to deceive the masses, when the leaders knew there was no prospect of anything of the kind. The credit and flourishing condition of the United States government, with its finances in better condition than before the commencement of the rebellion, are dwelt upon at much length, and its resources shown to be endless and its power daily and hourly increasing. Then comes the refutation of the cry of "beauty and booty," so often used by Beauregard to incense the army, as follows:—

"From fifty to seventy-five thousand federal troops have passed through our State, and you have seen no more of 'beauty and booty' upon any banner borne by them; nor have you heard any such word as subjugation of the South or freedom to the slaves. It is a sturdy untrue that any such demonstrations have been made by any division of the United States army by authority of the government."

That the war is waged for the destruction of the peculiar institution of the South they conclusively show to be false from the messages of the President and the action of our military authorities, and that the small band of raving fanatics of the North do not represent the government. Thus we might go on quoting from this document, and continue to give its thorough refutation of the accusations made by the leaders of the rebellion against the North, the utter disregard by the managing spirits in the so-called Southern confederacy of all State rights and professions made at the commencement of the rebellion. A true and loyal spirit pervades it from first to last, and its wholesome truths and common sense arguments cannot fail to have a telling effect upon all who read it, and lead to a general conviction among those who have been led off by the will-o'-wisp delusion of peace, happiness and prosperity, under the reign of Jeff. Davis & Co., that their only hope rests in their return to loyalty to the Union. As the history of one seceded State is the history of all, this document will apply to the other States, and should be promulgated to the people whenever an opportunity is offered.

OUR EXPORTS TO EUROPE.—The shipments of breadstuffs continue exceedingly large, the enormous amount of one million four hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-four bushels of grain, and thirty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-two barrels of flour having left this port for Europe since Monday last, nearly the whole of which went to Great Britain.

These figures approach very closely to the almost fabulous shipments of last fall, when our exports of grain were larger, by far, than at any former period in our history. And as they are continually on the increase, it is probable that even these figures may be exceeded in supplying the extraordinary demands for the staff of life from the other side of the water.

With a war raging within our borders surpassing in immensity and wickedness anything the world ever saw, by which more than three-quarters of a million of our men, the bone and sinew of the grain producing States, have become consumers and non-producers, we yet can furnish another half million of volunteers, if necessary, to put down the rebellion, and still have men enough to cultivate our lands and supply ourselves and the demands of our transatlantic neighbors with bread.

The immense territories of the West still undeveloped by the husbandman, and which only await his hand to make them teem with the rich harvests of golden grain, are not yet needed for our support or to aid us in furnishing subsistence to hungry Europe. More independent and more self-reliant than any other nation on the face of the globe, with resources beyond those of any land ever dreamed of by the inhabitants of the Old World, we can feed our

enemies, fight our own battles, and the question need not be asked whether or not we will see that the constitution is upheld, our laws enforced and the government sustained.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND THE SECESSION AND ABOLITION PRESS.—The operations of Gen. McClellan, it seems, are as distasteful to the secession press as to the abolition journals. Both dislike his ways for the same reason—his sure and steady progress in the work of crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union. The Tribune has never ceased to assail him for the slowness of his movements. That journal has now cordial allies in the Richmond papers, who, strange to say, make the same complaint. They fear Richmond will not be captured soon enough, and say they prefer the short and sharp process of the guillotine to the slow torture of death by the rope. The Dispatch of May 23 says:—"We regard McClellan, with his slow, tortoise-like movements, as equal to an army of fifty thousand well equipped soldiers on the Southern side." Perhaps he will be sooner in Richmond than the Dispatch will want him. The truth is that the rebel journalists are appalled at the ananconda slowly but surely encircling them in its coils. The fable of the tortoise and the hare, no doubt, occurred to the Dispatch. The hare was great at running, like Johnston, but lay down to sleep at last; the tortoise, slow and sure, won the race; and so will McClellan. Hence the rebel and Jacobin press fear and hate the leader of the Army of the Potomac.

SOUTHERN PORTS OPENED.—The President, by proclamation, has opened to the trade of the world the ports of Beaufort, North Carolina; Port Royal, South Carolina, and New Orleans. Congress now intends making Brunswick, Ga., the port of entry for the Brunswick district, as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the port of entry for the district of Brunswick, Georgia, shall be Brunswick, and that no duties shall be collected at any other port of entry in that district, except as hereinafter provided. There shall be a deputy collector appointed, according to law, to reside at Beaufort, and to exercise such powers as the Secretary of the Treasury, under the revenue laws, may prescribe.

Darien has heretofore been the port of entry for that district; but owing to the strong secession proclivities of its inhabitants it will be abolished as a port of entry, and Brunswick, with its magnificent harbor, substituted for it. The custom house for that district will now be established at Brunswick. This opens to the commerce of the world four Southern ports, and we shall soon, no doubt, add to these the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and other important points on the Southern coast.

LATEST FROM THE PENINSULA.

REMARKABLE, June 8, 1862.

The rebels opened with artillery yesterday afternoon on the pickets of General Sumner, they having advanced to a new position. No harm was done, and the firing soon ceased.

A Richmond paper of Friday has been received. It gives no details of the late battle. They claim, as usual, a brilliant victory. It states that the federals were driven into the Chickahominy and White Oak Swamp; that General McClellan had sent flags of truce, asking permission to bury his dead, both of which were false. It gives the loss in one regiment at one hundred and forty killed and wounded, evidently showing that they considered it to their interest to disclose the news of their defeat to the public by degrees, thus preventing a panic.

General Prim and staff, of Spain, arrived to-day, and paid their respects to General McClellan.

Three deserters, who arrived to-day from Richmond, state that there was great excitement in that city for fear that the James river would rise sufficiently to allow our gunboats to pass over the obstructions. The excitement was so great that many of the citizens were leaving. They feared the wounding of General Johnson.

This being Sunday everything is quiet.

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

Another Great Union Meeting—Progress of the Union Sentiment.

SEBASTIAN, Tenn., June 7, 1862.

The great Union meeting has been held here. There were three thousand present, a large number of whom were ladies. Governor Johnson, Colonel May and J. L. Scudder were the speakers. The latter was the former Inspector of Guns under the rebel Governor Harris. He has renounced secessionism. Thus the ball rolls on.

Six hundred of Sumner's rebel cavalry picked sixty scouts of Lister's Third Minnesota, who were breaking near Reading, twelve miles from Murfreesboro', killing six and capturing all the rest but five. The scouts belonged to Wykoff's cavalry.

An attack on Murfreesboro' is expected, and forces despatched.

The course of the Vallandigham clique excites great indignation among Tennessee loyalists.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

The Retreat of Jackson.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., June 8, 1862.

News from General Shields' division states that a scouting party crossed the river at Columbian Bridge and went to New Market. They found that Jackson had retreated through there three days ago. His army had been reduced to about five thousand men, the remainder having scattered through the mountains to save themselves. General Fremont's army had followed them all the way, capturing wagons, prisoners and supplies.

From General Shields' Division.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., June 7, 1862.

Some excitement was occasioned last evening by a report that a foraging party were fired upon by some rebel cavalry some six miles out of this town. A report also stated that some rebel troops were encamped between two hills eight or nine miles distant. A body of infantry and cavalry were started this morning to see if they could find them; but no signs of the enemy were discovered.

Three men were drowned in attempting to cross the Shenandoah last night, named John Brown, Sergeant in Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts regiment; Sergeant Fuller, Company C, Thirtieth Massachusetts; and the other, name unknown, belonged to the Ninety-eighth New York.

A boat with fifteen men was carried away, but went ashore some two miles below; all saved.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

KANSAS CITY, June 7, 1862.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 26th ult., has arrived. The Texans had reached Mexico with five pieces of artillery and seven wagons. It is said after stopping at Fort Fillmore to recruit their exhausted men, they will continue their homeward march. Gen. Sibley is reported to be at Fort Bliss, far in advance of his command, taking care of himself. Captain Crayton, who followed the trail of the enemy's retreat, reports that it bears evidence of suffering and destitution from one end to the other. Some remains of men had been found which had not been interred, while others partially interred had been devoured by wolves and the flesh devoured.

The ruins of wagons, ambulances, caissons and abundance of clothing and arms, carcasses of mules and horses marked the line of their retreat. Great discontent prevailed among the people of the Territory, owing to the partial disbanded of the volunteers.

Fort Craig advises to the 24th inst. that, early on the morning of the 22d, Captain Telford, who was stationed with thirty or forty men on the east side of the Rio Grande, seven miles below Fort Craig, received a summons to surrender from a band of 200 Mexicans, supposed to be straggling bands of guerrillas of Llibre's command. He refused to do so, and immediately gave battle and fought three hours, when he retreated to Fort Craig, with a loss of three wounded.

It is reported that a large number of Texans had been drowned while crossing the river. The Texans' loss is not known. Two companies of Colorado volunteers were immediately sent in pursuit of the Texans.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

The English Parliament and Press on the War Affairs of the Union.

Austria to Settle the Italian Question.

The Emperor's Cabinet Pronounces the Crisis as Reached and "a War in Italy Averted."

As., As., As.

Cape Race, June 7, 1862.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool, May 29, via London, arrived here, was boarded off this point at noon to-day, en route to Quebec.

She reports having experienced strong westerly gales. The Parliamentary proceedings of the 25th of May were unimportant.

The British Finance Commission, appointed to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated ships and fortifications, had unanimously concluded that fortifications must continue to form an essential feature of the defence of the country. They recognize the importance of iron-plate ships and batteries.

The iron-plated frigate Black Prince was about to be commissioned.

The Japanese Ambassadors were on a visit to Liverpool.

The steamship Nova Scotia, from Quebec, arrived at London on the 29th of May.

The steamship Hammon, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th of May.

The steamship Elms, from New York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 29th of May.

The American Question.

PARLIAMENT AGAIN TROUBLED IN THE WAR MATTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—NEWSPAPER SPECULATION ON THE TACTICS OF OUR GENERALS AND THE FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND.—A BRITISH SYMPATHIZER ON THE REBEL PLAN OF ACTION AT RICHMOND.

Notice had been given in the House of Commons of a motion for an inquiry into the relations between England and the federalists and Confederates.

The London News defends the course adopted by Gen. Butler at New Orleans against the attacks made on it. The News says there is nothing whatever in the terms of General Butler's proclamation to explain the wrath or justify the indignant criticism of rowdy sentimentalists. It contains provisions usual and necessary in such cases, and nothing more. The talk of coercion and tyranny is utterly absurd.

In another article the London News reviews with satisfaction what has been done towards emancipation, and speculates upon what is to come. It looks upon the mean whine of the South as the greatest difficulty.

To London Times replies to an article in the New York Journal of Commerce as to the hostility to England which prevails in both sections of the Union. It deeply regrets this hostility, and argues that no wilful provocation has been given. But as to the course which the Journal recommends England to pursue to remove this hostility, the London Times points out its unreasonableness, regrets that it cannot be complied with, and hopes that calmer and more reasonable pretensions may soon prevail.

Mr. Spencer had addressed another communication to the London Times. Referring to the tactics of the confederates, he says it was plainly useless to continue the war on the principle of two men fighting three and a gunboat; hence they resolve to call in their outlying forces and concentrate upon Richmond, with the view of forcing back the Federal army, and then to move on to the city. He says that the rebels are now in a position to engage in a general action. The business of tactics in an unequal war is to exhaust the strength of the enemy by every possible means, and then to strike a decisive blow at a moment when he is exhausted. He remains stationary on a ground fertile with fever, and there may be truth in the statement that half his army is on the sick list.

France.

Prince Carignan had been received by Napoleon at a private audience.

Paris journals state that the Count of Montebello has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Rome.

Italy.

The Austrian government, in reply to the Committee of Finance, declared it was incessantly engaged in providing by diplomatic means for a settlement of Italian difficulties, and that it was in no way to be feared that